

# Kentucky Gazette.

"True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations, lumbering at his back."

D. BRADFORD, Editor.

PRINTED WEEKLY EVERY THURSDAY,  
BY THE E. B. BRADFORD,  
FOR  
DANL. BRADFORD.

[Publisher of the Laws of the U. States.]

PUBLISHING OFFICE, MAIN ST. A FEW DOORS BE-

LOW BRENNAN'S INN.

Printing Office at the old stand, Mill street.

TERMS OF THIS PAPER:

For one year in advance \$2 50

If not paid before the end of 6 mos \$2 00

" within the year \$3 50

No paper will be discontinued until arrear-

ages are paid, unless at the option of the Editor,

Letters sent by mail to the Editor, must be

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fice.

A D V E R T I S I N G .

I square, or less, 3 times weekly, \$1 50; three

months \$1; six months \$7 50; twelve months

\$15. Longer runs in proportion.

[BY AUTHORITY]

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES PASSED AT  
THE SECOND SESSION OF THE TWEN-  
TY FOURTH CONGRESS.

[Public.—No. 15.] AN ACT making an additional appropriation for the suppression of Indian hostilities for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty seven.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the further sum of two millions of dollars shall be, and the same is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to defray any expenses which have been, or may be incurred, in preventing or suppressing the hostilities of any Indians, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War, conformable to the acts of Congress of the nineteenth of March, and the second of July last, and of the acts therein referred to.

JAMES K. POLK,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

W. R. KING,  
President of the Senate, pro tempore.  
APPROVED, March 2d, 1837.

ANDREW JACKSON.

[Public.—No. 16.] AN ACT for the enlistment of boys for the naval service, and to extend the term of the enlistment of seamen.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall be lawful to enlist boys for the navy, with the consent of their parents or guardians, not being under thirteen nor over eighteen years of age, to serve until they shall arrive at the age of twenty-one years; and it shall be lawful to enlist other persons for the navy, to serve for a period not exceeding five years, unless sooner discharged by direction of the President of the United States, and so much of an act entitled "An act authorizing the employment of an additional naval force,"<sup>13</sup> approved fifteen May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty, as is inconsistent with the provisions of this act, shall be, and is hereby repealed.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That when the time of service of any person enlisted for the navy, shall expire, while he is on board any of the public vessels of the United States employed on foreign service, it shall be the duty of the commanding officer of the fleet, squadron, or vessel in which such person may be, to send him to the United States in some public or other vessel, unless his detention shall be essential to the public interest, in which case the said officer may detain him until the vessel in which he shall be serving shall return to the United States; and it shall be the duty of said officer, immediately to make report to the Navy Department, of such detention and the causes thereof.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That such persons as may be detained after the expiration of their enlistment, under the next preceding section of this act, shall be subject, in all respects, to the laws and regulations for the government of the navy, until their return to the United States; and all such persons as shall be so detained, and all such as shall voluntarily re-enlist to serve until the return of the vessel in which they shall be serving and their regular discharge therefrom in the United States, shall, while so detained and while so serving under the first mentioned, receive an additional of four to their former pay.

APPROVED, March 2d, 1837.

[Public.—No. 17.] AN ACT concerning pilots.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall and may be lawful for the master or commander of any vessel coming into or going out of any port situated upon waters, which are the boundary between two States, to employ any pilot duly licensed or authorized by the laws of either of the States bounded on the said waters, to pilot said vessel to or from said port; any law, usage, or custom, to the contrary notwithstanding.

APPROVED, March 2d, 1837.

[Public.—No. 18.] AN ACT to extend for a longer period the several acts now in force for the relief of certain insolvent debtors of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act entitled "An act for the relief of certain insolvent debtors of the United States," passed on the second of March, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, and an act in addition thereto, passed on the fourteenth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, and an act in review and amend the said acts, passed on the seventh day of June, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, be, and the same are hereby extended and continued in force for three years from and after the passage of this act.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the provisions of the said several acts shall apply to cases of insolvency which shall have occurred on or before the first day of January last.

APPROVED, March 2d, 1837.

[Public.—No. 21.] AN ACT to change the titles of certain officers in the Navy.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the passage of this act, all "masters commandant" in the Navy shall be taken to be, and shall be called "commanders" and all "sailormasters" shall be

taken to be and shall be called "masters"; but such change of title shall not impair, or in any way affect, the rank, pay, or privileges, of any master commandant or sailormaster now in the service; and should they receive new commissions or warrants, they shall respectively take rank from the date of their present commissions.

APPROVED, March 3, 1837.

[Public.—No. 22.] AN ACT making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of Government for the year eighteen hundred and thirty-seven.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be and the same are hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any unappropriated money in the Treasury,

For pay and mileage of the members of Congress and delegates, three hundred and forty-eight thousand and forty dollars.

For pay of the officers and clerks of the Senate and House of Representatives, thirty-three thousand seven hundred dollars.

For stationary, fuel, printing, and all other contingent expenses of the House of Representatives, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For stationary, fuel, printing, and all other contingent expenses of the Senate, forty-nine thousand dollars.

The two sums last mentioned to be applied in the payment of the ordinary expenses of the Senate and House of Representatives, severally, and to no other purpose.

For compensation to the President and Vice President of the United States, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, and the Postmaster General, sixty thousand dollars.

For salary of the secretary to sign patents for public lands, per act of March second, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, one thousand five hundred and five dollars.

For clerks and messengers in the office of the Secretary of State, twenty thousand three hundred dollars.

For the contingent expenses of the Department of State, including publishing and distributing the laws, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For compiling and printing the Biennial Register, one thousand eight hundred dollars.

For the superintendent and watchman of the General Land Office, one thousand and five dollars.

For compensation of the Surveyor General of Arkansas, two thousand dollars.

For contingent expenses of the building necessary to the Treasury, including fuel, oil, labor, repairs, furniture, and for rent, amounting to four thousand four hundred and fifty dollars per annum;

For compensation to the clerks and messengers in the office of the Secretary of War, including six thousand dollars seventy-one cents, arrears due Samuel J. Potts, for clerk hire and for messenger in the Bounty Land Bureau, thirteen thousand one hundred and fifteen dollars seventy-one cents.

For compensation of the office of the Secretary of War, three thousand eight hundred dollars.

For compensation of extra clerks, when employed in said office, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation to the clerks and messengers in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, sixteen thousand four hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the clerks and messengers in the office of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, three thousand four hundred dollars.

For compensation to the clerks and messengers in the office of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, one thousand five hundred and forty dollars.

For compensation to the clerks and messengers in the office of the Paymaster General, four thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation to the clerks and messengers in the office of the First Auditor, fifteen thousand nine hundred dollars.

For compensation to the Second Auditor of the Treasury, three thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks and messengers in the office of the Second Auditor, seventeen thousand nine hundred dollars.

For compensation to the Third Auditor, three thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks and messengers in the office of the Fourth Auditor, fifteen thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the Fifth Auditor, three thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks and messengers in the office of the Second Auditor, seventeen thousand nine hundred dollars.

For compensation to the clerks and messengers in the office of the Third Auditor, twenty thousand six hundred and fifty dollars.

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For compensation to the clerks and messengers in the office of the Fifth Auditor, twenty thousand six hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the clerks and messengers in the office of the First Auditor, fifteen thousand nine hundred dollars.

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For compensation to the cler

the thirty-first December, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, twelve hundred and twenty-five dollars and forty-one cents;

For compensation to Daniel Graham, late Secretary of State for the State of Tennessee, for his services performed at the request of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, in order to answer a call on the House of Representatives made on the twentieth of January, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, two hundred and fifty dollars;

For the expense of bringing to the seat of Government, the votes for President and Vice President of the United States, in addition to a former appropriation, two thousand two hundred dollars;

For compensation of the Senators and Representatives elected by Michigan, twelve hundred and forty-seven dollars;

For the amount of a balance due for the expenses of the Legislative Council of the Michigan Territory, two thousand one hundred and seventy-seven cents;

For fulfilling the contracts made with John Vanderlyn, Henry Inman, Robert Wier, and John G. Chapman, by the Joint Committee of Congress under the joint resolution of the twenty-third day of June, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, for the execution of five historical paintings for the vacant panels of the Rotunda of the Capitol, eight thousand dollars;

To enable the President of the United States to contract for two groups of statues, to adorn the two blougings on the East front of the Capitol, eight thousand dollars;

To Mr. Anger for the bust of the late Chief Justice Ellsworth, four hundred dollars;

To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to employ for one year, a competent person to classify and arrange, transcribe when necessary, and make suitable records of the papers and documents connected with the private land claims, which, at sundry periods, have been presented to, and acted on, by the Commissioner, or the Register and Receiver acting as Commissioners, on private land claims for the district east of the island of New Orleans, and west of Pearl river, in the State of Louisiana, the sum of two thousand dollars;

For pay and mileage of the members of the Senate for the extra session to commence on the 1st day of March instant, thirteen thousand eight hundred and seventy-five dollars;

For stationary, ink, printing, and all other contingent expenses of the Senate for the extra session to commence on the fourth day of March, instant, five thousand dollars;

For the expenses of the distribution in boxes, and by the ordinary modes of transportation, of the compilation of the State papers printed by Gales and Seaton, as directed by the joint resolution of the tenth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, to the several States, Territories, Colonies, and Athemias of the United States, one thousand five hundred dollars;

For the purchase of nineteen copies of the American State papers, printed by Gales and Seaton, pursuant to the Resolution of the Senate, of the first day of March, instant, four thousand five hundred and eighty-eight dollars and fifty cents;

For two hundred and forty-four copies of the debates of the first Congress, and of the Register of Debates to the end of the present Congress, as published by Gales and Seaton, to be distributed to the members of the present House, fifteen thousand five hundred dollars;

For compensation to the Commissioner, Secretary and Clerk, and the contingent expenses of the commission under the convention with Spain, eight thousand two hundred dollars;

The Commissioner of the U. S. States to procure a sword to renew the medal directed to be made in honor of Brigadier General Daniel Murphy, by the act of the second day of July one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, in case the original sides for the said medal cannot be found; one thousand dollars;

For improving the crypt of the Capitol, by closing the openings on the east front with sash doors, making double doors to the outer entrances, and repairing furnaces, eleven hundred and fifty dollars;

To complete the garden and grounds of the naval magazine and marine hospital, one thousand dollars;

For crossing water along the Pennsylvania avenue, from the post office at the Capitol to the Treasury and General Post Office buildings, with the use of six plugs to water the avenue, ten thousand dollars;

To the purchase of a fire engine, apparatus, and engine house, in the War and Navy Departments, ten thousand two hundred and twenty-five dollars;

For paying William V. Ebdot, for drawings of the Treasury building and Patent Office, three hundred dollars;

For constructing a dwarf wall and fence from the Southwest corner of the President's house to intersect the new fence near the north corner of the Navy Department one thousand three hundred dollars;

For the support of the penitentiary for the District of Columbia, for the year eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, for pay of officers and agents; for repairs to buildings; for purchase of raw materials; for rations, clothing, beds, and bedding of prisoners; for purchase of fuel; for purchase of hospital stores and medicines; for purchase of books and stationery; for purchase of horse feed; for allowance to discharge convicts, and for other contingent expenses, the sum of twelve thousand five hundred and five dollars and thirty-nine cents, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and to be expended under the direction of the Board of Inspectors.

For the erection of a plain substantial fence around the drying ground at Fort Gibson, in the State of Arkansas, five hundred dollars;

For surveying the public lands in the District composed of the states of Illinois and Missouri, in addition to the appropriation hereinbefore made for the surveys of the public lands, thirty-six thousand dollars;

For the compensation of additional clerks and agents to be employed in the Post Office Department, ten thousand two hundred dollars;

For the compensation of additional clerks to be employed in the office of the Auditor of the Treasury for the Post Office Department, six thousand dollars.

For law books for the library of Congress, five thousand dollars, to be expended in the purchase of such books, a catalogue of which shall be furnished by the Chief Justice of the United States;

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized to pay to the collectors, deputy collectors, deputy collectors, naval officers, surveyors, and their respective clerks, together with the weighers, gaugers, measurers, and markmen of the several ports of the United States, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, such sums as will give to the said officers, respectively, the same compensation in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven, according to the importations of that year, as they would have been entitled to receive if the act of the fourteenth of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, had not gone into effect: Provided, That no officer shall receive, under this act, a greater annual salary or compensation than was paid to officers for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven; and that in no case shall the compensation of any other officers than collectors, naval officers, surveyors, and clerks, whether by salaries, fees, or otherwise, exceed the sum of fifteen hundred dollars each per annum; nor shall the sum of any two or more of those offices in one person entitle him to receive more than that sum per annum: Provided further, That the said collectors, naval officers, and surveyors shall render an account quarterly to the

Treasurer, and the other officers herein named or referred to, shall render an account quarterly to the respective collectors of the custom houses where they are employed, to be forwarded to the Treasury, but find myself stripped of every species of power, and am thus absolutely incapable of giving effect to our stipulations." In this way Gen. Santa Anna will be first to perceive that we are acting as his friends, and will doubtless rejoice that we have rendered it impossible for him to carry the thing to extremity. For this purpose it might be better were the propositions still stronger; but even as they are, not a moment should be lost in adopting them.

Senor Tagle was surprised that Senor Arribalaga should not see through the motives which induced the committee to adopt the recommendation which concluded their report, and, although it is not always expedient to say all we know, still in defense of the recommendation, he felt himself bound to enter some explanation.—The committee submitted the propositions of Senor Bustamante to government, these demands should be dealt with according to the circumstances which govern and authorized to extend to the collectors at such other ports, where a surplus of embassies have been accounted for and paid into the Treasury, in the year eighteen hundred and thirty-two, the privilege granted to the collector of New York, to take effect from the first day of January last.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the clerks in the Department of State, Treasury, Navy, and War, and of the two houses of Congress, and the Librarians of Congress, whose salaries are less than two thousand dollars, shall, in addition thereto be allowed the following in reas of annual compensation, from the first day of January last, to the end of the next session of Congress, viz: each of said clerks whose annual compensation does not exceed one thousand dollars, an addition of twenty percent thereof; such of said clerks whose annual compensation exceeds one thousand dollars, an addition of ten per cent thereto; and twenty per cent in addition to the salaries of messengers and assistants messengers employed in the respective offices, and the library of Congress; the amount of increase of compensation provided for in this section, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated: Provided, That nothing in this section shall be construed as to affect the salaries of any clerks whose salaries have been fixed by any law of the last or present session of Congress: Provided, That no further extra allowance be given for extra services performed by them under any law or resolution of Congress.

APPROVED, March 31, 1837.

## KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

From the N. O. Courier, MEXICO.

The following abstract of some secret discussions in the Mexican Congress at the beginning of the last month, will give an idea of the ludicrous position in which the autocratic legislature and its directors of the executive were placed by the liberation and expected arrival of Santa Anna. For the intelligence of such as are not acquainted with the great names of Mexican statesmen, it may be presumed that D Carlos Bustamante is an honest old lunatic, whose day dreams are mostly occupied with projects for building up a *theocracy* in Mexico, and excluding every thing foreign from her soil. Father Arribalaga, a crafty Jesuitical priest, possessing some talent and great facilities as speaker. Tagle is a rich proprietor, who gets up constitutions as readily as gorillas do comedies, and with about the same chance of longevity. Iturbide, who is merely secretary to the Minister of Interior, comes forward as mouthpiece and screen of the arch-torment, Torrel, Minister of War, who has played fast-and-loose with so many fictions, and who is at present meditating the same game, as is evident from the shuffling manner in which he refused to give the required explanations.

D Carlos Bustamante offered the two following propositions: first, that General Santa Anna should be required to render an account to Congress of his conduct subsequent to the action of San Jacinto, and be incapable of holding any command, civil or military, until he has fully justified his proceedings. Second,

that any person whatever who should contribute directly or indirectly to the dismemberment of the national territory, should be held as a traitor, and punished accordingly. At the request of their master, the second reading of these propositions was dispensed with, and they were referred to the committee on the propositions of Senor Bustamante.

Feb. 8. [Secret sitting.] The Texas committee presented their report, recommending that Government be called on to inform Congress of the nature of the orders issued to the authorities of Vera Cruz and Tampico respecting the reception of Santa Anna, and also that it should declare its opinion upon the propositions of Senor Bustamante.

Senor Tagle denied that the minutes contained any insight into the conduct which government might follow. The only phrasé they contained which bore upon the question was, that he should be received in any way corresponding to his high office, (*alta dignidad*) but the intent was, it might be interpreted various ways, since it would apply as well to a general of Division, or even ex-president, as to him who actually held the office. The frankness and good faith which should ever distinguish the government, required it to explain itself in less equivocal terms.

Senor Tagle denied that the minutes did not answer for the precise meaning of the phrase in question. The orders proceeded from the office of the Minister of War, and he had no instructions from government to explain them.

Senor Arribalaga again insisted on the inconvenience and risk of delay. He had consulted various individuals of respectability on the postponement of Senor Bustamante, and all agreed in considering them not only as just, but as absolutely necessary to secure the integrity of the Republic. So far from being hostile to General Santa Anna, they should rather be considered in his favor, since, supposing him a sincere patriot, he could have no desire to see the dismemberment of the territory of his country. Should his unfortunate situation have obliged him to enter into treaties, such as those alluded to in the papers of the United States, certainly he will have reason to thank us for affording him an opportunity for evading their fulfillment. Let him on arriving

find himself deprived of every shadow of power, and he must say to the contracting parties: "I have come to my country, but find myself stripped of every species of power, and am thus absolutely incapable of giving effect to our stipulations."

For his part he would do his best to mitigate them in his capacity of chairman of the finance committee. He had in his possession an estimate of the government, by which it would be extract from congress a created \$500,000 for the army and other expenses of public importance but as it is the constitution provides that no money shall be spent for the benefit of government, these demands should be dealt with according to the circumstances which govern and authorized to extend to the collectors at such other ports, where a surplus of embassies have been accounted for and paid into the Treasury, in the year eighteen hundred and thirty-two, the privilege granted to the collector of New York, to take effect from the first day of January last.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the

Commissioner of the General Land Office, in order to answer a call on the House of Representatives made on the twentieth of January, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, two hundred and fifty dollars, and twenty-one cents:

For compensation to Daniel Graham, late Secretary of State for the State of Tennessee, for his services performed at the request of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, in order to answer a call on the House of Representatives made on the twentieth of January, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, two hundred and fifty dollars, and twenty-one cents:

For the expense of bringing to the seat of Government, the votes for President and Vice President of the United States, in addition to a former appropriation, two thousand two hundred dollars;

For compensation of the Senators and Representatives elected by Michigan, twelve hundred and forty-seven dollars;

For the amount of a balance due for the expenses of the Legislative Council of the Michigan Territory, two thousand one hundred and seventy-seven cents;

For fulfilling the contracts made with John Vanderlyn, Henry Inman, Robert Wier, and John G. Chapman, by the Joint Committee of Congress under the joint resolution of the twenty-third day of June, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, for the execution of five historical paintings for the vacant panels of the Rotunda of the Capitol, eight thousand dollars;

To enable the President of the United States to contract for two groups of statues, to adorn the two blougings on the East front of the Capitol, eight thousand dollars;

To Mr. Anger for the bust of the late Chief Justice Ellsworth, four hundred dollars;

To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to employ for one year, a competent person to classify and arrange, transcribe when necessary, and make suitable records of the papers and documents connected with the private land claims, which, at sundry periods, have been presented to, and acted on, by the Commissioner, or the Register and Receiver acting as Commissioners, on private land claims for the district east of the island of New Orleans, and west of Pearl river, in the State of Louisiana, the sum of two thousand dollars;

For pay and mileage of the members of the Senate for the extra session to commence on the 1st day of March instant, thirteen thousand eight hundred and seventy-five dollars;

For stationary, ink, printing, and all other contingent expenses of the Senate for the extra session to commence on the fourth day of March, instant, five thousand dollars;

For the expenses of the distribution in boxes, and by the ordinary modes of transportation, of the compilation of the State papers printed by Gales and Seaton, as directed by the joint resolution of the tenth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, to the several States, Territories, Colonies, and Athemias of the United States, one thousand five hundred dollars;

For the purchase of nineteen copies of the American State papers, printed by Gales and Seaton, pursuant to the Resolution of the Senate, of the first day of March, instant, four thousand five hundred and eighty-eight dollars and fifty cents;

For two hundred and forty-four copies of the debates of the first Congress, and of the Register of Debates to the end of the present Congress, as published by Gales and Seaton, to be distributed to the members of the present House, fifteen thousand five hundred dollars;

The Commissioner of the U. S. States to procure a sword to renew the medal directed to be made in honor of Brigadier General Daniel Murphy, by the act of the second day of July one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, in case the original sides for the said medal cannot be found; one thousand dollars;

For improving the crypt of the Capitol, by closing the openings on the east front with sash doors, making double doors to the outer entrances, and repairing furnaces, eleven hundred and fifty dollars;

To complete the garden and grounds of the naval magazine and marine hospital, one thousand dollars;

For surveying the public lands in the District composed of the states of Illinois and Missouri, in addition to the appropriation hereinbefore made for the surveys of the public lands, thirty-six thousand dollars;

For the compensation of additional clerks and agents to be employed in the Post Office Department, ten thousand two hundred dollars;

For the compensation of additional clerks to be employed in the office of the Auditor of the Treasury for the Post Office Department, six thousand dollars.

For law books for the library of Congress, five thousand dollars, to be expended in the purchase of such books, a catalogue of which shall be furnished by the Chief Justice of the United States;

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized to pay to the collectors, deputy collectors, deputy collectors, naval officers, surveyors, and their respective clerks, together with the weighers, gaugers, measurers, and markmen of the several ports of the United States, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, such sums as will give to the said officers, respectively, the same compensation in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven, according to the importations of that year, as they would have been entitled to receive if the act of the fourteenth of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, had not gone into effect: Provided, That no officer shall receive, under this act, a greater annual salary or compensation than was paid to officers for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven; and that in no case shall the compensation of any other officers than collectors, naval officers, surveyors, and clerks, whether by salaries, fees, or otherwise, exceed the sum of fifteen hundred dollars each per annum; nor shall the sum of any two or more of those offices in one person entitle him to receive more than that sum per annum: Provided further, That the said collectors, naval officers, and surveyors shall render an account quarterly to the

Editor, Feb. 21—It is to be desired to add a few words concerning it to have been the intention of some of the leading merchants to hold a meeting there today, to take into consideration the expediency of applying to Government for the loan of \$1,000,000, as a means of relieving certain articles of produce of which they are holders at the present reduced prices. It is proposed to send a delegation to town for this purpose.

It is said that very large amounts of gold are bringing to find their way into the different Liverpool banking houses, from Ireland.—On the considerable sums that were sent to London by the late mail on the Agricultural, another bill is in the works, but this is no more than what was to be expected.—Post.

From New York primitive orders are understood to have been forwarded to Manchester, Glasgow, & other manufacturing places.—In London, Feb. 17.—"The motion of Mr. Thos. Lupton, for the removal of the Bishop of Llandaff, was only lost by a majority of 19 to 92. We confess we did not expect so large a majority."

The celebrated chemist Berzelius has just died at Upsala, at the age of 86. He was the only surviving disciple of Linnaeus.

From the New York Star, March 26.

CATARRHAL INFECTENZA.—LA GRIPPE.—The following is a chronological account of this disease, making such a vast difference in its progress, which will be left to the reader.

Sixteenth Century.—In Italy, France and Spain in 1505-10, it was fatal to Anne, wife of Philip I, and Pope Gregory XII, prince of Piedmont.

Fifteenth Century.—In France in 1441-42, it was fatal to Louis the Dauphin, son of Charles VII.

Fourteenth Century.—In 1337-8, in France, Italy, Spain and Portugal, it was fatal to Anne, wife of Philip IV, and Pope Gregory XI, prince of Piedmont.

Thirteenth Century.—In 1258, in France, Italy, Spain and Portugal, it was fatal to Anne, wife of Philip III, and Pope Gregory X.

Twelfth Century.—In 1218, in France, Italy, Spain and Portugal, it was fatal to Anne, wife of Philip II.

Eleventh Century.—In 1194, in France, Italy, Spain and Portugal, it was fatal to Anne, wife of Philip II.

Tenth Century.—In 1157, in France, Italy, Spain and Portugal, it was fatal to Anne, wife of Philip I.

Ninth Century.—In 1101, in France, Italy, Spain and Portugal, it was fatal to Anne, wife of Philip I.

Eighth Century.—In 1091, in France, Italy, Spain and Portugal, it was fatal to Anne, wife of Philip I.

Seventh Century.—In 1054, in France, Italy, Spain and Portugal, it was fatal to Anne, wife of Philip I.

Sixth Century.—In 1018, in France, Italy, Spain and Portugal, it was fatal to Anne, wife of Philip I.

Fifth Century.—In 978, in France, Italy, Spain and Portugal, it was fatal to Anne, wife of Philip I.

Fourth Century.—In 938, in France, Italy, Spain and Portugal, it was fatal to Anne, wife of Philip I.

Third Century.—In 904, in France, Italy, Spain and Portugal, it was fatal to Anne, wife of Philip I.</

# LEXINGTON.

THURSDAY, APRIL 6, 1837.

## A HUNT.

The 19th April instant, closes the year with a great number of our subscribers, each of whom would save 50 cents by making payment previous to that day, as the terms of subscription must be rigidly conformed to.

## "MANUEL OF AMERICAN PRINCIPLES."

We have received the two first numbers of a monthly periodical of the above title. It is stereotyped and published simultaneously, at Philadelphia, New York, Boston and Cincinnati, on the first of each month—at 75 cents per annum. The work is neatly executed, on good paper, and each number contains 16 pages, Svo. Edited by Mrs. FRANCES WRIGHT DARROUZET.

Moto., "Independence, Liberty, Justice, from the three shall prevail happiness."

The Manual promises to present "the history of the bankrupt purse holder, shewing a plain ringing of the whole scheme of financial forgery, and swindling trickery, practised by whig party against democrats, and by in Europe, against republican America."

The Bank Note papers, throughout the United States, even in Kentucky, have been highly laudatory to Mr. Biddle, and the Pennsylvania Bank of the United States, for their liberal proffers to sustain the house of Josephs, the New York Jews, by the loan to that house of one, and many account's say two millions of dollars.

Do the Editors of those prints reflect before they write? If they did, we think they could not have bestowed such epithets on Biddle's Bank. It has been uniformly contended by them, that the great mammoth has put forth all its energies in support of public credit. If such was

the fact, where did it obtain the one or two millions with which to sustain the New York Jews? The answer is easy—either the Bank has been misrepresented and has withheld its funds until the crisis has arrived, or it must call from its other debtors, this enormous amount, to sustain one failing friend. If the first position should be correct, then all the hosannas sung to the bank have been erroneous or hypocritical. If the latter, then one or two thousand customers, must have their accommodations of an average of \$1000 each, thrown out, to sustain this single house!!

But the New York Editors, seem some of them, to understand the motive of the President and Directors of the Bank.—The N. Y. Times of the 24th March, has the following:

To the Editor of the Times,

From the Courier & Enquirer of Monday,

BETTER PROSPECTS.—No one will pretend that he merchants of this city could claim an interference on the part of the institution, (the Pennsylvania monster) and in the name we (?) tender to Mr. Biddle and his Board of Directors, the warmest thanks for the good feeling and liberality which have prompted the measure. [That is, the offer of the loan of a million of dollars to the Messrs. Josephs.]

What astonishing liberality!! for Mr. Biddle and his Board of Directors, after they have endeavored to terrify by their special drafts, and by every other means in their power to keep in a continued state of excitement and alarm the money market, so that they might extort and plunder from the legitimate business wares of this community such enormous sums of money at usurious rates; and now, finding themselves in an enormous amount of this paper which they have bought (among others) at their own terms; with most disinterested liberality, they come forward with this offer of a loan, the object of which is to shift the responsibility from themselves up to these very mercers, for whom the Courier and Enquirer subsequently takes the opportunity of acknowledging their thanks. Is this generous and voluntary act on the part of the C. & E. the finale of the old, or the prelude to another?

## HVID D'ARGENT?

What means the following article from the Southern Liberator? Is it the Editor of the Mayesville Liberator? Is it the Editor of that print? But to leave his first love?

If Judge Robbins, now a candidate for reappointment, if his claims were supported by a strong position—if this qualification were highly respectable, and his moral character irreproachable!—if the Van Buren Judge, appointed by Governor Clarke, was not a whit the superior, in any particular whatever, of his predecessor?—Well, we soon ask the analogies of his Excellency, this manuscript of Judge Robbins!

We are unwilling to ascribe to Governor Clarke the unworthy motive, hinted at by him, as a friend of the Eagle, that it was prompted by private hate towards Judge Robbins; but would rather wards Judge Robbins? but would rather towards Judge Robbins?

and he had determined as an offset, "I stand so straight, as to bend twice."

Rumour says, that this Van Buren Judge Farrow, was, during the gubernatorial canvass, a warm supporter of the Whig candidate Clarke, against the Van Buren candidate, Courtney!! May not the course of his excellency, have been insensibly influenced by this circumstance?

KENYER FARNWELL, Esq. (Van Buren) has been appointed by Gov. Clarke, Judge of the Montgomery judicial district, vice Judge Robbins, (Whig) resigned—What will the party hacks say to this appointment? Judge Robbins was a candidate for reappointment—his claims were supported by a strong petition—his qualifications were highly respectable—his moral character irreproachable—and no man ever who served that the *prosperity* increase of the judges' salaries, was designed to have any effect on him. The Governor has, however, proscribed this Whig judge—and appointed in his place Van Buren judge, who, to my most of him, is not a whit the surer, in any particular whatever, of his predecessor. Who has a right to complain in relation to this appointment—the Whigs or Van Burenites? That it was no influence by political considerations, all will know that it was prompted by *private hate* towards Judge Robbins, as his removal, led, we can hardly conceive—as such, at least, would be creditable alike to the head and heart of the Governor. But the most charitable conclusion is, that Gov. Clark, desirous of enforcing the principles of his annual message, and esteeming Mr. Farwell as an able exponent of Coke upon Littleton, less, in consequence, clothed him with the judiciary robes. Be his motives what they may, one thing is very evident—his Excellency does not prescribe for political opinion's sake—and his political opponents have, therefore, no just cause of complaint."

## "It is a dirty Bird," &c.—Old Prov.

There are two tales going the rounds of the American press; the one casting censure on the Legislative department of Kentucky, the other great obloquy on the Judiciary; both *equally false*, and both emanating from the press, perhaps receiving the greatest patronage of any in the State—we mean the Louisville Journal.

We have long known, that the Editor of that paper was perfectly reckless, as to the effects of his writings; provided he was afforded an opportunity of displaying it.

The two tales to which we allude, are, First, that the Kentucky Legislature, composed of a large majority of the friends of the Journal, had passed a law, which had received the sanction of the Whig Governor Clarke, divorcing a respectable old couple, who had lived in the most happy ties of wedlock for upwards of forty years, without one unpleasant word having ever passed between them—and that this happy pair had no knowledge of the occurrence, until it was announced to them through the newspapers. And

Second, that one of our Judges had declared that "he intended to send in his resignation, so soon as he should become sober enough to write it."

Now we like a joke well enough—but never at the expense of our country, *even if true*; and much less if entirely destitute of truth.

The Hon. DANIEL WEBSTER, is said, is about to visit Kentucky, and Lexington. His reception by the wings will certainly be ostentatious, and we hope and believe the republicans will receive him with the cordial hospitality, due his talents and the high station he occupies as a Senator of the United States—and not follow the example of the wings, in their conduct to the President, when he visited our city. And should Mr. W. gratify our citizens with a specimen of his splendid oratory, he is too much a gentleman to desecrate the Billings gate when pour'd forth to a Lexington audience, from the lips of a Mississippi Senator, on a former occasion.

We are told, in believng the Southern Liberator, that the Editor of the Mayesville Liberator is at an end. A Treaty was concluded and signed by Gen. Jesup and the Indian chiefs, on the 2d March, which we think will be kept in good faith. The Indians, with their property are to be removed and supported for one year, at the expense of the United States.

We omitted in our last to announce the fact, that the Trustees of Transylvania University had dismissed Dr. Charles Calvert as a professor, and then dissolved the Medied School, with a view to its reorganization, which, we learn, is to take place in a few days.

The packet ship Europe, arrived at New York, has brought London dates to the 2d March.

The Bank of England has adopted

measures for the relief of the American trade.

Another decline has taken place in the price of cotton.

Gen. Gomez, has been shot in Spain with three other officers, by the order of Don Carlos.

Sayima is said to have been destroyed by an earth-quake, and 1,000 lives lost.

*Met. & Daily Spy sheet.*—On the 14th ult. about 20 miles from Wicklow, Ireland, a British Barge Jane and Margaret was wrecked, and 200 lives lost.

Sixty-four houses were destroyed by fire in Washington, D. C. on the night of the 20th ult.

The Law of Sonora, 2 Feb., raises the rate of nothing short of a radical change in the colonial government, and now satisfy the colonists, when the difficulties existing between them and their mother country could easily have been settled by Lord Stanley and his colleagues, even so late as 1831.

U. S. BANK.—We learn from the Harrisburg Intelligencer that the reports of the majority and minority of the committee appointed to investigate the Bank, in regard to its *moral character* are irreproachable—and no man ever who served that the *prosperity* increase of the judges' salaries, was designed to have any effect on him. The Governor has, however, proscribed this Whig judge—and appointed in his place Van Buren judge, who, to my most of him, is not a whit the surer, in any particular whatever, of his predecessor.

Who has a right to complain in relation to this appointment—the Whigs or Van Burenites? That it was no influence by political considerations, all will know that it was prompted by *private hate* towards Judge Robbins, as his removal, led, we can hardly conceive—as such, at least, would be creditable alike to the head and heart of the Governor. But the most charitable conclusion is, that Gov. Clark, desirous of enforcing the principles of his annual message, and esteeming Mr. Farwell as an able exponent of Coke upon Littleton, less, in consequence, clothed him with the judiciary robes.

Be his motives what they may, one thing is very evident—his Excellency does not prescribe for political opinion's sake—and his political opponents have, therefore, no just cause of complaint."

The Mobile Lawyer states that the new look of the annual session, chartered at the late session of the Missouri Legislature, agrees with a tendency going into a convention. Law was introduced in January, ordering the Missouri session to be opened in Feb. to consider "a bill of rights," and passed without any difficulty in the 2d February, that February 2nd, or 3rd, or 4th, or 5th, or 6th, or 7th, or 8th, or 9th, or 10th, or 11th, or 12th, or 13th, or 14th, or 15th, or 16th, or 17th, or 18th, or 19th, or 20th, or 21st, or 22nd, or 23rd, or 24th, or 25th, or 26th, or 27th, or 28th, or 29th, or 30th, or 31st, or 1st, or 2nd, or 3rd, or 4th, or 5th, or 6th, or 7th, or 8th, or 9th, or 10th, or 11th, or 12th, or 13th, or 14th, or 15th, or 16th, or 17th, or 18th, or 19th, or 20th, or 21st, or 22nd, or 23rd, or 24th, or 25th, or 26th, or 27th, or 28th, or 29th, or 30th, or 31st, or 1st, or 2nd, or 3rd, or 4th, or 5th, or 6th, or 7th, or 8th, or 9th, or 10th, or 11th, or 12th, or 13th, or 14th, or 15th, or 16th, or 17th, or 18th, or 19th, or 20th, or 21st, or 22nd, or 23rd, or 24th, or 25th, or 26th, or 27th, or 28th, or 29th, or 30th, or 31st, or 1st, or 2nd, or 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19th, or 20th, or 21

WAR DEPARTMENT, Office Indian Affairs, March 10, 1837.

1,300,000 INDIAN RATIONS.

PROPOSALS will be received at Cincinnati, Ohio, until 12 o'clock, M. on the 10th day of April next, for furnishing, for the use of the Chickasaws, one million three hundred thousand Indian rations; one hundred thousand to be delivered at Memphis, Tennessee, or on before the 10th day of May; two hundred thousand at Little Rock, Arkansas on or before the twentieth day of May; and one million at Fort Coffee, on the Arkansas river, or on before the 13th day of May next.

The Indian ration consists of

1. One pound of fresh beef or pork, or three fourths of a pound of salt pork.

2. Three fourths of a quart of corn or corn meal, or one pound of wheat flour.

3. Four quarts of salt to every one hundred rations.

The rations, which must be of first quality, must be delivered in good order, at the points indicated, without expense to the United States, to agents of the government, who will be stationed there for the purpose of inspecting and receiving the same.

Bids may be made for each delivery separately, but no bid for less than the whole amount wanted at each place will be considered.

Approved security, in a penalty of double the amount of the accepted bid or bids, will be required.

The privilege of rejecting all the bids, if deemed to be high, is reserved to the Government.

Payments will be made by drafts on this office, accompanied by the certificate of the agent receiving the rations, as to the delivery of the same in accordance with the contract. No advances will be made.

The proposals must be sealed and enclosed "Proposals to furnish Chickasaw rations," and directed to Lieut. J. D. Searight, U. S. A. Cincinnati, Ohio, who, or some other officer of the Government, will open and declare the bids on the 10th of April, and close the contracts.

C. A. HARRIS,  
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

It is to be published daily till the 10th of April, in the Republican and Advertiser, Cincinnati; and Hemisphere, Columbus, Ohio; Gazette, Lexington Monitor, Maysville; andAdvertiser, Louisville, Kentucky; and the accounts, with one copy of each paper, presented to Lieut. Searight for payment.

March 11—13 110 A. C. A. II.

VALUABLE CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE.

I OFFER for sale my late residence in the City of Lexington containing 38 ACRES, and situated directly west of the Courthouse, on the Court's road (Main Street) running near one hundred yards on said road. The improvements are valuable consisting of a commodious and comfortable Dwelling-house, Kitchen, Mouthwash, &c., all of brick, and new; a good Stable, Corncrib, &c.; within 15 feet of the house is a Well of never failing water, with a Pump, there is better water in the city or its vicinity. I have never seen it. I will sell the house with eight acres attached, and the balance in two or more lots if applied for. Possession can be had immediately. To the undersigned, adjoining the premises.

JAMES L. HICKMAN,  
Lexington, March 22, 1837. 12 tf  
[Note: license insert]

### LAW NOTICE.

I HAVE resumed the practice of the Law, and will attend the Fayette Circuit Court, and the Court of Appeals and Federal Court at Frankfort. My office is on Main Street, Lexington, a few doors above Frazer's corner in sight of the Court-House.

THOMAS M. HICKEY.

March 2, 1837.—9-10.

ULYSSES,  
FROM MALT,

The DUKE OF TOWN  
FORK, and  
ROBIN HOOD,  
NATURE BREED.

The above JACKS will stand at the farm of P. E. TOHUNTER, in Jessamine county. The season has commenced and will end the 1st of July.

ULYSSES will be let to Jennets at TWENTY DOLLARS the season, the money to be paid within the season.

The DUKE and ROBIN, colts of Ulysses, one in his fourth and the other in his third year, of fine promise, will be let to Jennets and mares at TEN DOLLARS the season, the money to be paid during the season.

Persons wishing to engage their colts from either Jennets or mares will find it to their interest to call and see us as early as possible. In no instance will the Jacks be allowed to go to more than two miles per day, and the youngest only. All possible care will be taken of stock, but without responsibility on us.

P. E. TOHUNTER,  
A. McCLELLAN.

March 29, 1837.—13-20

CONTENTION,

A thoroughbred shorthorn Durham Bull,

WILL be allowed to a few Cows more than my own, at TEN DOLLARS, or I would prefer to engage the calves from good cows, at high prices, and charge nothing for the use of the Bull.

A. McCLELLAN.

Nettle-Ridge, Jessamine co. mar 29, 1837.—13-20  
*Observer and Reporter.*

WANTED TO PURCHASE,

TWO HOUSE SERVANTS, a boy and a girl, from 14 to 17 years old, of good character and habits. A good price in cash will be paid for such. Enquire of the Editor of the Observer and Reporter.

Lex march 25, 1837.—13-1m *Obs & Rep*

THIRTY NEGROES FOR SALE.

HAVING long since concluded to move to a free State, I now offer to sell 30 valuable Negroes. They are mostly in families, which I would greatly prefer to sell together. Among them are a few small Girls and Boys, which will be sold separately. I will sell for cash or on time, or for good Mules or Horses. The Negroes are in the vicinity of Richmond. Apply to the Editor of the Chronicle—all letters to be post paid.

March 18, 1837.—13-6 Rich. Ch.

### SPRING SCHEMES! APRIL.



### FOR RENT.

THE LARGE BRICK HOUSE on Water street, opposite the Rail-Road Office, the same lately occupied by William Wilgus deceased.

Nov. 7—63-1f

C. HUNT.

Illustration of a horse and carriage.

### JAS. M. COONS,

SADDLE, HARNESS & TRUNK MAKER:

Main Street, Lexington, Kentucky.

A few doors below Breiden's Hotel, opposite D. Bradford's, keeps constantly on hand, a general assortment of Ladies' and Gentleman's best full-quilted, plain and common

SADDLES, TRAINING SADDLES;

Supernior and common

COACH, GIG, WAGON, CART AND

PLough HARNESSES;

Saddle-Bags, Mucine-Bags & Carpet Wallets;

Hard Leather, Boot and Bellies Tops

TRUNKS;

Ladies' & Gentlemen's Riding Whips a variety.

Carriage, Gig and Stage do do do.

Wagon do do do.

With every other article usual in his line, all of which have been CAREFULLY MANUFACTURED of the best materials, in the latest and most approved fashions, and which will positively sell as low as they can possibly be offered in this, or any other city in the country.

Persons wishing to purchase are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves. They by attention to business, and a desire to please, that they will meet a liberal state of the public patronage. They will sell all articles as low as any other establishment in the city, of the same quality.

It is desirable that pupils entering the school should do so near the commencement of the term as possible.

SAMPLE, D. McCULLOUGH.

Lex, march 18, 1837. 12-3t

### 25,000 dollars,

Virginia State Lottery, Class No 3

For the Benefit of the Monongahela Academy.

To be drawn at Alexandria, Va., Saturday,

April 15, 1837.

SCHIEME.

25,000 dollars! \$8,000 dollars! 6,000! dollars!

3,080 dollars! 2 of 2,500 dollars! 2 of

2,000 dollars! 2 of 1,500 dollars!

20 of 1,000 dollars! 20 of 500 dollars! 20 of

400 dollars! 50 of 200 dollars! 50 of 100,

&c. &c. &c.

Tickets only Eight Dollars.

A Certificate of a Package of 22 Whole Tickets

will be sent for \$100. Packages of halves

quarters and eighths in proportion.

BRILLIANT!

\$50,000

Alexandria Lottery, Class D.

To be drawn at Alexandria, D C April 22, 1837

RICH & SPLENDID SCHEME.

50,000 dollars!—20,000!—10,000 dollars!—

5,000 dollars!—4,000 dollars!—3,000 dollars!

2,500 dollars! 50 of 1,600 dollars! 50 of

500 dollars! 50 of 300 dollars! 61 of 200 dollars!

63 of 100 dollars! &c.

Tickets only \$10.

Certificate of a Package of 25 whole Tickets in

this MAGNIFICENT SCHEME may be had for 140 dollars.

Packages of halves and quarters in proportion.

GRAND SCHEME!

30,000 Dollars-Hell!

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,

For the Benefit of the Mechanical Benevolent Society of Norfolk.

Class No. 1, for 1837,

To be drawn at Alexandria, Va., Saturday,

April 29, 1837.

CAPITALS.

\$5,294 Dollars!!

\$1,762! \$6,000! \$5,000!

3,000 dollars!—2,500 dollars!—2,361 dollars!

50 Prizes of 1,000 DOLLARS!

50 of 250 dollars! 50 of 200 dollars! 63 of

150 dollars! &c.

Tickets only \$10.

A Certificate of a Package of 25 Tickets will be sent for 130 dollars. Halves, Quarters and Eighths in proportion.

S. J. SYLVESTER,

130 Broadway, N. Y.

12-1t

[Note: license insert]

LAW NOTICE.

I HAVE resumed the practice of the Law, and will attend the Fayette Circuit Court, and the Court of Appeals and Federal Court at Frankfort. My office is on Main Street, Lexington, a few doors above Frazer's corner in sight of the Court-House.

THOMAS M. HICKEY.

March 2, 1837.—9-10.

NEW BOOKS.

EVERETT'S New and copious Lexicon of

the Latin Language. Roylo Svo.

Johnson's Treatise on Langu. &c. or the Rela-

tions which words bear to things.

The Life of Aaron Burr—by Mathew L. Davis.

The Religious Opinions and Character of

Washington—by E. C. McGuire.

A new Edition of Xenophon, translated—fine

paper and good type, Svo.

A new Edition of Murphy's translation of Ta-

citus; fine paper and good type, Svo.

Littell on the Diseases of the Eye.

Fruits of Philosophy—by Dr. Rees of N. Y.

Protestant Jesuitism, by a Protestant.

The Young Lady's Library—6 vols., extra cloth binding.

Just received and for sale at Skillman's Book

Store, Main Street.

March 16, 1837.—13-2t

CONTENTION,

A thoroughbred shorthorn Durham Bull,

WILL be allowed to a few

Cows more than my own, at TEN DOL-

LARS, or I would prefer to

engage the calves from good cows, at high

prices, and charge nothing for the use of the Bull.

A. McCLELLAN.

March 29, 1837.—13-2t

JOHN R. SHAW

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and

the public generally, that he has commenced

the above business in all its various branches.